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official status and recognition by one of his Assises. This was published in 1137; it enacted that a licence to practise medicine in the kingdom could only be granted by doctors of Salerno sitting together with royal assessors; to practise without this licence was to incur imprisonment and confiscation. The object of the King was "ne in regno nostro subjecti periclitentur imperitia medicorum"; the effect was to give a monopoly to Salerno. When Roger's grandson, Frederick II., erected Naples into a university in 1224, he made Salerno an affiliated branch of that university; from that time Montpellier began to outrival the older school of medicine.

In the last half of the eleventh century Salerno fell under Arab influence: Constantine the African was the means of introducing the superior medical knowledge of the Moslem world into Italy. At the beginning of the next century the doctors of Salerno, however, revolted against the Arabic influence, a revolt expressed in the work of *Archimathcsus*, and the compilation of the famous *Schola Salerni*, * The latter, a long rhymed work, is the product of several *magistri* of Salerno; it is dedicated to an *Anglorum regi*, who is probably

Robert Courthose, This long
catalogue of the

¹ See *V6cok de Salerne*, tr, into French, Ch.
Meaux St. Marc,
1880, Introd, by Ch, Daremberg. *Archimafhceus*
(see p. 24 *ibid.*)
recommends the doctor in visiting patients to place
himself under
the protection of God and the guardianship of the
angel who
accompanied Tobias; the necessity of a good
"bedside manner"
is insisted on.